

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

A JOURNAL OF THE COMING CIVILIZATION

Purposely Published for Propaganda.

WHOLE

NUMBER

394

Some Editorial Comment.

Socialism brings a message of hope for every member of our present society, for even the rich are the victims of an abnormal civilization.

Among the men who took off their coats and worked for the success of the Social-Democrats in the recent English elections was Michael Davitt, the old war horse of human freedom.

Don't miss that diverting story of the "Emperor's Clothes" on the second page of this issue. It will make you laugh while you read it, but afterward you will begin to appreciate its fine satire.

It is announced in the Washington dispatches that the administration is preparing for a campaign in China and that troops are being rushed to the Philippines to be prepared for the expected emergency.

"Shall we clothe our slum children?" asks a newspaper writer. Slums being a necessary part of capitalist society, supporters of the capitalist system can see no other way to deal with the problem than to drown off slum victims like so many kittens.

Let the machinery do the work. Let the people all share in the benefit of machine labor, instead of merely the capitalists. Let the nation own the trusts—let them be used for the benefit of all instead of the enrichment of only a few.

From all corners of the country come reports of increasing interest in the great social and industrial problem that must be settled right before the human family can know real contentment and peace.

Good! The Legislative Assembly of British Columbia has passed a law which provides that miners shall not be retained underground for a longer period than eight hours. Deducting the time lost in entering and leaving the mines, the actual workday will be less than seven hours.

Charles Edward Russell, whom the *Cosmopolitan* magazine commissioned to write up the Socialistic undertakings in Europe has an excellent article in the magazine for February relating to the London County Council, which we advise every reader to get and read. It tells some astonishing facts and is a mighty good thing to pass around among your friends.

No foreign goods will be used in the wedding gown of Alice Roosevelt, the capitalist press proudly declare, and the people are expected to feel terribly swelled up because of it. But the papers also tell us that the coat of arms of the Roosevelts will appear on the gown. Nothing foreign about that, of course! Not at all. And nothing smacking of royalty about it, either. No-o-o sirree bob!

Do you catch the point in the following conversation?

Social-Democrat.—The old party reformers have declared for honest administration of public business.

Impossibilist.—Great Scott! Is that so? Then we will have to oppose it. We must call a national convention right away, so as to get this matter settled and out of the way of our nominating convention in 1908!

People who have been worrying about the relations between trade unions and public ownership may find some comfort in this item:

The Wellington, New Zealand city council has decided to enter into an industrial agreement with the employees on the municipal street railways concerning wages and hours of labor. The agreement provides that all employees shall join the union within one month of joining the service, and that disputes shall be decided by the appeal board.

The first official act of the new labor party in the British Parliament has been to draft an education bill which is to be put forward on behalf of the trade union congress. Its principles are interesting. It advocates secular education and the abolition of religious tests for teachers. State aided schools are to be provided everywhere by local authority at the imperial cost. Secondary and technical education also must be furnished by local authority where required. Public medical examination and treatment and one free meal a day are also provisions of the bill, which has thus to some extent a Socialistic flavor. This measure has no chance of becoming law, but there is no doubt that its

promulgation largely will affect opinion in parliament as representing the coming power of labor.

The Rev. E. A. Cutler of Milwaukee attended the last meeting of the Milwaukee city council, and he now has an "infallible" method for picking out the Social-Democratic Aldermen! To a daily paper he said:

"Last Monday I attended the common council meeting in the city hall. It was the first time I had seen the body meet, so I was unfamiliar with most of the faces. Yet strangely enough, the Rev. Mr. Slagle and I were able to pick out the Social-Democrats every one of them arose to speak. T

There is something about the appearance of a radical man that proclaims him radical. It is not in his dress so much as it is the way he wears his hair—the pompadour. Taking the meeting altogether, I enjoyed it very much."

That pompadour test, albeit frivolous, is rather a joke on Ald. Seidel. As for the other Social-Democratic aldermen, their coiffures are not believed to be any different from the ordinary run of men.

Lawson fears the frenzied financiers will skip to Europe before they can be brought to justice. Well, why not let them skip? In Milwaukee there is a millionaire who took the poor man's oath only a few years ago, after breaking several banks, and he now lives in a bigger palace than ever and more banks are breaking to produce the accruing wealth he luxuriates in. Let 'em go, Lawson, let 'em go and good riddance. Others will advance into their places, and this will add to our "prosperity!"

The judiciary committee of the Milwaukee city council has asked the Federated Trades Council to help it select the best out of six proposals for independent telephone franchises. After this the deluge! But it is a sign of the times just the same.

An exchange comments on the fact that the American newspapers have kept the people in ignorance of the remarkable elections being held in Denmark—in which most astonishing Social-Democratic gains are being shown. The thing amounts to a political upheaval. On the eighth day of the balloting the Social-Democrats had won 115 seats, the Radicals 64 and all the old parties combined 172. Great excitement is greeting the announcements of victories. Had the capitalist press of this country an object in keeping the news dark?

Even in little things will the workers when they get the power work revolutions. The *Worker* of Australia tells us of Labor Member Jim Page, who takes no stock in humbug.

"During the late session in the House of Reps, when the Deputy-Speaker was in the chair, he rose solemnly in his place, and said: 'I would like to ask you a question, sir, in connection with the Standing Orders. Why is there such a difference between the Speaker taking the chair and your doing the same thing?' When the Speaker enters the Chamber there is a great parade of paraphernalia, and the Sergeant at arms marches in with this gilt affair (the mace) on his shoulder. When you take the chair you just simply sneak in and the mace is out of sight. (Laughter.) Is this in accordance with the Standing Order? (Laughter.) The Deputy-Speaker (brusquely): 'I understand that the procedure is strictly in order and in accordance with practice.' (Laughter.)

There are also a lot of old tawdry, lickspittle titles that we will surely do away with. Why should a low politician who happens to get ejected by the worst elements to the office of mayor be addressed as "Your Honor?" Dishonor, would be more fitting. All these old trumpery titles and ceremonies are a relic of the days when the rubish of earth were in power over the people, and made the people knuckle their foreheads to them and call them "Your Worships," and "Your Graces," and so on. To the scrap heap with the whole disgusting stuff! We'll apply the Jim Page method to it all.

Where is the worker's child the better off, in free America or in monarchical Germany? If you were asked that question, what would be your answer? If you said America, you'd lose.

In Germany children under 13 years of age cannot be employed at any occupation. Children under 16 years can only be employed between the hours of 8:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. Children between 13 and

14 years of age must pass an examination as to their educational attainments and can only be employed six hours a day, with one-hour intermission for recreation.

This the "haven of the oppressed" you know, but capitalism has had such complete sway, thanks to the thoughtlessness of the working man voter, that we are actually behind in the procession!

A theological squaw-man, the Rev. Thos. Barr, court preacher for the head of the corporation controllers of local government in Milwaukee, broke out again in a tirade against Socialism in the "People's Pulpit" in Milwaukee, last Sunday. There's a local campaign coming on, in which corporation interests are at stake and there is a fear that Social-Democrats will be elected to clean out the local government which the men back of Barr have debauched. Why then shouldn't Barr fire the first gun for the corruptionists in the campaign? And what better scheme than to begin the fight for a continuance of corruption under a masquerade of Christianity? Especially when the Rev. Barr is expected to even up his free board and keep at the Pfister hotel with religious "services."

The People's Pulpit was discredited long ago, and it has no influence. It reminds us of the guinea pig, to use an old illustration. The guinea pig does not come from Guinea and it is not a pig. Likewise the People's Pulpit does not belong to the people and it is not a pulpit. It is simply a decoy for corporation capitalist interests, with a theological pismire who blasphemes the very thought of Jesus to play the part of preacher.

As to his particular sermon last Sunday it was the usual clap-trap of the ignorant opponent of collectivism, with not a new thought in it, nor an "argument" that has not been exploded years and years ago: Socialism would turn society into a great, joyless machine; no wages under Socialism, just each one getting a dole out of the heap; Socialism is against individuality; would mean revolution instead of evolution, and so on, absurdity upon absurdity. These are funny times!

Writing of the recent Social-Democratic victories in England, Comrade Max Hayes has this to say of Will Thorne: "Probably the most remarkable victory scored was that by Will Thorne, in West Ham, a suburb of London. Thorne stood as a straight Socialist and defeated Sir J. G. Nutting, Conservative, by a vote of 10,210 against 4,973. The latter played what he considered shrewd politics, having succeeded in lining up both the religious and the liquor elements, but the working class stood by "Big Bill" almost to a man, and then there was nothing more to it, except count the votes. When I served as fraternal delegate to the British Trade Congress, two years ago, I spent about ten days in London, with Thorne vol-

untearing of the reforms in the procedure of the House of Commons insisted by upon the new British labor members is that the House shall meet at 10 a. m. and adjourn at 6 p. m. At present the sessions of the Commons begin at 2 p. m. and, with a two hour adjournment for dinner, continue until 2 or 3 in the morning.

It is not probable that the labor

DON'T VOTE LIKE SHEEP FOR

A NATIONAL PARTY CONVENTION! THE PLAN IS DANGEROUS.

There are certain individuals in the Socialist party who love to talk and whose chief joy and ambition in life is to "shine in conventions."

These people want to hold a great extra convention in 1906, ostensibly for the purpose of constructing a new platform for the party and revising our articles of faith. These comrades—they are especially numerous in Chicago—have submitted resolutions calling for a convention to a party referendum. They reckon on the adoption of these resolutions—although the question is put stupidly and unconstitutionally—because it is well known that in a referendum every question usually carries.

We can, however, see no necessity for this extra convention. It will certainly cost a stack of money. It can do no good at this time. At best, it will make a lot of trouble. And in all probability, it will split the party.

And for various reasons,

Such a convention would, for instance, furnish a fine opportunity to fan the flame of certain tactical differences of opinion in regard to trade unions. Although these tactical differences are purely trades union matters, and do not belong in the Forum of a Socialist convention, it is certain that they will be forced there, and it is also certain that if forced there they will tear the party to pieces. But that is just the very thing that certain fanatics and also certain schemers desire.

Then there is also chance to split the party on the "unity question." For after having had several "unity questions" in the past, we have a brand new one before us now—that is the question of uniting with the Socialist Labor Party. Within the last few weeks several conferences have been held for the purpose of uniting the Social-Democratic Herald, the Central Committee owing to the Central Committee owing to the

HERE'S SOMETHING TO THINK ABOUT.

Barring city real estate, more than half the country's property is under the form of corporate ownership.

The corporate transactions exceed in magnitude, perhaps nine to one, all the other business transactions of our people put together.

Quoted from article of Judge Crosscup in *American Magazine* for December.

unitarily serving as guide, and I shall never forget the many kindnesses and sacrifices made by this splendid fellow.

Many of the American trade unionists will remember Will Thorne as British delegate to the Kansas City A. F. of L. convention. He is a great, big, manly man in body, mind and heart. As most men in the labor movement, here or in any other part of the globe, Thorne has received some mighty hard knocks. Although but a common laborer, he has been honored by being blacklisted by the union-baiting employers in Great Britain because of his activity in combining the laborers. He is an exceptionally able organizer and is at present serving as national secretary of the Gas Workers' and General Laborers' Union.

The mendacious Associated Press sent out despatches saying that Jack London had said in a speech before Yale students, "To Hell with the constitution!" The facts are now coming in. What London really did was to quote Roosevelt's friend Gen. Sherman Bell of Colorado, who in "putting down the miners" strike in that state said "To Hell with the constitution," and London said that if capitalism set the constitution aside, the workers might also.

In respect to the hypocritical howl sent up by the capitalist press, who would have us believe all of a sudden that a constitution adopted during the infancy of this country remains "sacred for all time, the New York *Worker* recalls to mind the time when the Abolitionists did not hesitate to denounce the constitution for its sanction of human slavery. Wendell Phillips on one occasion, when a man in his audience cried out "God bless the constitution" waited a moment and then thundered back the same sentence with the word *bless* changed to something more inelegant but forceful.

One of the reforms in the procedure of the House of Commons insisted by upon the new British labor members is that the House shall meet at 10 a. m. and adjourn at 6 p. m. At present the sessions of the Commons begin at 2 p. m. and, with a two hour adjournment for dinner, continue until 2 or 3 in the morning.

It is not probable that the labor

parties. Three such conferences have been held in New Jersey and arrangements are already under way for the same thing in Colorado.

In reality, there is nothing to unite with, because the S. L. P. is dead, and there is only a small trace of it left even in New York. But Eugene V. Debs and other good fellows, but poor musicians, have raised a cry, and some bad fellows, but good musicians, have taken it up, and we will be up against it, if the convention is held at this time. Yet every Social-Democrat is compelled to fight any fusion of that type. And we will fight it, not for personal reasons, not even for tactical differences, but for differences in principle. The S. L. P. is preaching a brand of impossibilism, which, if instilled into our party, would make it even more impotent than it is now in some vicinities—and the dry rot would kill it as surely as it killed DeLeon.

We have more impossibilism, hypocrisy and cant in the party now than is good for it—we ought to try and get rid of all that poison, instead of getting more of it.

And last, but not least, a convention would give the schemers and leeches in our own party a good chance to split it by trying to initiate the constitution of the S. L. P. in our party. They will no doubt try to do away with state autonomy, and endeavor to establish an official party organ. In short, they will try to create a bureaucracy of leeches, grafters, and hoodoos.

Even Eugene V. Debs is repeating the old, sly DeLeon cry about the "privately owned press," which is very misleading and false, because for instance, the nearest approach to a party owned paper is the *SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD*, the Central Committee owing to the

men will get this reform, because more of the members of Parliament are business or professional men who cannot attend Parliament until after 4 p. m. as a rule.

No effort will be made to reform the hours of the House of Lords. The peers sit daily from 4 p. m. until 4:45 p. m. as the Lords rise superior to the necessity of a quorum. It is rare that more than half a dozen attend one session unless some measure that threatens to reform the feudal land laws or the church of England is before Parliament.

We have received a circular letter from a chapter of the Daughters of the American R———(that means "revolution," but we are afraid we shall scare some capitalist editors if we spell it out) asking us to say a word against the spoiling of Niagara Falls by commercial interests seeking cheap water power.

Gladly we say amen to the attitude of these daughters of R———ists, and we cannot but add that in taking up such a meritorious cause these daughters are redeeming themselves for their foolish flag-worship campaign of a year or so ago.

Whatever of power is to be derived from Niagara Falls should be secured by the Canadian and American governments, and in such a way as to in no way destroy the grandeur of that great wonder of the world. As it is now the capitalists have so far drawn off the water from the Niagara river just above the Falls that it has been found necessary to sink masses of concrete in the river bed to so regulate the flow that a portion of the Falls will not go dry!

In next week's HERALD we shall begin a notable series of articles by Allan L. Benson, author of "Socialism Made Plain", entitled:

"New Zealand's Reply to Pessimism."

It will be one of the finest groups of propaganda articles ever written and you should make the fullest use of it. See that your neighbor reads it also.

It is unfortunate that the idea of a national convention has only begun to be debated after the referendum is in progress. Many will have voted for it before realizing the danger that lurks in the proposition. If your local has already voted, it can annul its vote and send in a new one to headquarters, providing it does so in time.

The main reasons given for wanting a national convention of our party this year are about the flimsiest and the most hypocritical of anything that could be advanced.

We make a special propaganda rate for the HERALD of ten cents for ten weeks. If you are afraid to ask him for a half-dollar ask him for a ten cent subscription.

People is in reality the paper that is least under the control of its party. Yet, we have a good many men who will parrot-like repeat the phrases that are thrown out for the unthinking. Furthermore, we have some men in our party, who are a hundred times more unscrupulous than DeLeon, and have not a hundredth part of his brains, training, and education. These fellows hate DeLeon and are jealous of him, but they would like to establish a DeLeon organization in our party with themselves on top. But between DeLeon and our imitation DeLeons we would a thousand times rather choose DeLeon, who is at least a man.

Moreover, this extra convention would play right into the hands of the "uncompromising" theorists of a more or less impossibilist type to make the most of their "clear-cut class-consciousness," so-called.

As for the national platform, it is already "holy" enough and long-winded enough. It was framed at the last national convention by the Rev. George D. Herron, and was then considered the eighth wonder of the world by some of the very same people who now want other platforms. The quintessence of Socialism is of course contained in our present national platform, otherwise we would not have accepted it. And it went safely through the last national campaign, and surely it can hold together till the next regular convention. These men who are now bent on tearing up the "only American platform" ever constructed, are as rule the men who will swear today that no one can be a true Socialist without this or that phrase, and tomorrow are ready to finally tear the party all to pieces if the phrase is not altered, and "their" holy words inserted.

We are decidedly opposed to calling an extra convention.

There lies before us a picture of the sum still needed on the printing plant fund. The carrying of the twelfth city of the United States is a big enough thing to fire the blood, and when the desire to help every comrade the land over. The success of the Milwaukee fight means renewed courage to all other places in the country. The successes in Massachusetts six years ago were felt by the movement all over the country, as the older members will well remember. Do what you can for the printing fund, comrades, a dollar now will look much bigger than it would at some future time.

Printing Plant Fund.

The Strange Story of the Emperor's New Clothes.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN'S POWERFUL SATIRE ON OFFICIAL HUMBUG AND CREDULITY. THE MODERN APPLICATION.

Translated by CHRISTIAN BOTKER, Chicago.

Of all the fairy tales of the great master Hans Christian Andersen, no one, it seems to me, has greater significance or deeper meaning than this little story about "The Emperor's New Clothes." It is a happy satire upon official humbug and the credulity of people generally, and it holds good to-day as fully as "many years ago." Most people are still living on old-time ideas, thinking isolated thoughts, having all-around accepted conservative, not to say reactionary opinions about material as well as spiritual matters. Very few are using their brains or their eyes or dare to believe, not to say speak the truth, if they happen to see it. If this wasn't so capitalism, for instance, would not last many days, as it really means misery and a travesty upon life for most people. They have nothing to lose but their chains, nevertheless they cling to the ruling "system" because they are born in it, raised to love and honor it, and when capitalism struts forth they stand in awe for its grand display, although it is really stark naked for anything good, at least as far as "the common people" are concerned. Eui, lo! All at once a little child saw and spoke the truth about the Emperor and finally the truth dawned upon all the people. And now when Socialism has seen and said that the beauty and greatness of capitalism is a huge farce the truth of it can not be concealed. It is still only whispered, but it is surely, it slowly dawning upon all the people, that capitalism has nothing on!—Translator

Many years ago there lived an Emperor who was so excessively fond of grand new clothes that he spent all his money upon them; that he might be very fine. He did not care about his soldiers, nor about the theatre, and only liked to drive out and show his new clothes. He had a coat for every hour of the day, and just as they say of a king, "He is in council," so they always said of him, "The Emperor is in the wardrobe."

In the great city in which he lived it was always very merry; every day came many strangers; one day two rogues came: they gave themselves out as weavers, and declared: they could weave the finest stuff any one could imagine. Not only were their colors and patterns, they said, uncommonly beautiful, but the clothes made of the stuff possessed the wonderful quality that they became invisible to any one who was unfit for the office he held or was incorrigibly stupid.

"Those would be capital clothes!" thought the Emperor. "If I wore those I should be able to find out what men in my empire are not fit for the places they have; I could tell the clever from the dunces. Yes, the stuff must be woven for me directly!"

And he gave the two rogues a great deal of cash in hand that they began their work at once.

As for them, they put up two looms and pretended to be working; but they had nothing at all on their looms. They at once demanded the finest silk and the costliest gold; thus they put into their own pockets, and worked at the empty looms till late into the night.

"I should like to know how far they have got on with the stuff," thought the Emperor. But he felt quite uncomfortable when he thought that those who were not fit for their offices could not see it. He believed, indeed, that he had nothing to fear for himself, but yet he preferred first to send some one else to see how matters stood. All the people in the city knew what peculiar power the stuff possessed, and all were anxious to see how bad or stupid their neighbors were."

"I will send my honest old Minister to the weavers" thought the Emperor. "He can judge best how the stuff looks, for he has sense, and no one understands his office better than he."

Now the old minister went out into the hall where the two rogues sat working at the empty looms.

"Mercy on us!" thought the old Minister, and he opened his eyes wide. "I cannot see anything at all!" But he did not say this.

Both the rogues begged him to be so good as to come nearer, and asked if he did not approve of the colors and the patterns. Then they pointed to the empty loom, and the poor old minister went on opening his eyes; but he could see nothing for there was nothing to see.

"Mercy!" thought he, can I indeed be so stupid? I never thought that, and not a soul must know it. Am I not fit for my office? No, I will never do for me to tell that I could not see the stuff."

"Don't you say anything of it?" asked one, as he went on weaving.

HERE YOU HAVE IT! GET POSTED.

Socialism Made Plain, paper \$0.15
Social-Democratic Herald, 1 yr. 50
The Pullman Strike 55
Seven copies The Agitator 35
Socialism (by Engels) 05
Socialism and the City (by Gaylord) 05
Confessions of Capitalism 05
Socialism and Prohibition 05
Coming of Socialism (Vanguard) 05
Total \$1.50
Will send the above, post paid, for a dollar bill. Address this office.

your clothes?" said the rogues, "then we will put on you the new clothes he's in front of the great mirror."

The Emperor took off his clothes, and the rogues pretended to put on him each new garment as it was ready; and the Emperor turned round and round before the mirror.

"O, how well they look, how capably they fit!" said all. "What a pattern! What colors! That is a splendid dress."

They are standing outside with the canopy which is to be borne above Your Majesty in the procession," announced the head Master of Ceremonies.

"Well, I am ready," replied the Emperor. "Does it not suit me?" And then he turned again to the mirror, for he wanted it to appear as if he contemplated his adornment with great interest.

The two chamberlains, who were to carry the train, stooped down with their hands towards the floor, just as if they were picking up the mantle; then they pretended to be holding something in the air. They

did not dare to let it be noticed that they saw nothing.

So the Emperor went in procession under the rich canopy, and every one in the street said: "How incomparable are the Emperor's new Clothes! What a train he has to his mantle! How it fits him!" No one would let it be perceived that he could see nothing, for that would have shown that he was not fit for his office, or was very stupid. No clothes of the Emperor had ever met with a success as these.

"But he has nothing on!" a little child cried out at last.

"Just hear what the innocent says!" said the father and one whispered it to another; what the child had said. "But he has nothing on!" said the whole people at length. That touched the Emperor, for it seemed to him that they were right; but he thought within himself, "I must go through with the procession."

And so he held himself a little higher, and the chamberlains held on tighter than ever, and carried the train which did not exist at all.

But he has nothing on!" a little child cried out at last.

"Just hear what the innocent says!" said the father and one whispered it to another; what the child had said. "But he has nothing on!" said the whole people at length. That touched the Emperor, for it seemed to him that they were right; but he thought within himself, "I must go through with the procession."

And so he held himself a little higher, and the chamberlains held on tighter than ever, and carried the train which did not exist at all.

But he has nothing on!" a little child cried out at last.

"Just hear what the innocent says!" said the father and one whispered it to another; what the child had said. "But he has nothing on!" said the whole people at length. That touched the Emperor, for it seemed to him that they were right; but he thought within himself, "I must go through with the procession."

And so he held himself a little higher, and the chamberlains held on tighter than ever, and carried the train which did not exist at all.

But he has nothing on!" a little child cried out at last.

"Just hear what the innocent says!" said the father and one whispered it to another; what the child had said. "But he has nothing on!" said the whole people at length. That touched the Emperor, for it seemed to him that they were right; but he thought within himself, "I must go through with the procession."

And so he held himself a little higher, and the chamberlains held on tighter than ever, and carried the train which did not exist at all.

But he has nothing on!" a little child cried out at last.

"Just hear what the innocent says!" said the father and one whispered it to another; what the child had said. "But he has nothing on!" said the whole people at length. That touched the Emperor, for it seemed to him that they were right; but he thought within himself, "I must go through with the procession."

And so he held himself a little higher, and the chamberlains held on tighter than ever, and carried the train which did not exist at all.

But he has nothing on!" a little child cried out at last.

"Just hear what the innocent says!" said the father and one whispered it to another; what the child had said. "But he has nothing on!" said the whole people at length. That touched the Emperor, for it seemed to him that they were right; but he thought within himself, "I must go through with the procession."

And so he held himself a little higher, and the chamberlains held on tighter than ever, and carried the train which did not exist at all.

But he has nothing on!" a little child cried out at last.

"Just hear what the innocent says!" said the father and one whispered it to another; what the child had said. "But he has nothing on!" said the whole people at length. That touched the Emperor, for it seemed to him that they were right; but he thought within himself, "I must go through with the procession."

And so he held himself a little higher, and the chamberlains held on tighter than ever, and carried the train which did not exist at all.

But he has nothing on!" a little child cried out at last.

"Just hear what the innocent says!" said the father and one whispered it to another; what the child had said. "But he has nothing on!" said the whole people at length. That touched the Emperor, for it seemed to him that they were right; but he thought within himself, "I must go through with the procession."

And so he held himself a little higher, and the chamberlains held on tighter than ever, and carried the train which did not exist at all.

But he has nothing on!" a little child cried out at last.

"Just hear what the innocent says!" said the father and one whispered it to another; what the child had said. "But he has nothing on!" said the whole people at length. That touched the Emperor, for it seemed to him that they were right; but he thought within himself, "I must go through with the procession."

And so he held himself a little higher, and the chamberlains held on tighter than ever, and carried the train which did not exist at all.

But he has nothing on!" a little child cried out at last.

"Just hear what the innocent says!" said the father and one whispered it to another; what the child had said. "But he has nothing on!" said the whole people at length. That touched the Emperor, for it seemed to him that they were right; but he thought within himself, "I must go through with the procession."

And so he held himself a little higher, and the chamberlains held on tighter than ever, and carried the train which did not exist at all.

But he has nothing on!" a little child cried out at last.

"Just hear what the innocent says!" said the father and one whispered it to another; what the child had said. "But he has nothing on!" said the whole people at length. That touched the Emperor, for it seemed to him that they were right; but he thought within himself, "I must go through with the procession."

And so he held himself a little higher, and the chamberlains held on tighter than ever, and carried the train which did not exist at all.

But he has nothing on!" a little child cried out at last.

"Just hear what the innocent says!" said the father and one whispered it to another; what the child had said. "But he has nothing on!" said the whole people at length. That touched the Emperor, for it seemed to him that they were right; but he thought within himself, "I must go through with the procession."

And so he held himself a little higher, and the chamberlains held on tighter than ever, and carried the train which did not exist at all.

But he has nothing on!" a little child cried out at last.

"Just hear what the innocent says!" said the father and one whispered it to another; what the child had said. "But he has nothing on!" said the whole people at length. That touched the Emperor, for it seemed to him that they were right; but he thought within himself, "I must go through with the procession."

And so he held himself a little higher, and the chamberlains held on tighter than ever, and carried the train which did not exist at all.

But he has nothing on!" a little child cried out at last.

"Just hear what the innocent says!" said the father and one whispered it to another; what the child had said. "But he has nothing on!" said the whole people at length. That touched the Emperor, for it seemed to him that they were right; but he thought within himself, "I must go through with the procession."

And so he held himself a little higher, and the chamberlains held on tighter than ever, and carried the train which did not exist at all.

But he has nothing on!" a little child cried out at last.

"Just hear what the innocent says!" said the father and one whispered it to another; what the child had said. "But he has nothing on!" said the whole people at length. That touched the Emperor, for it seemed to him that they were right; but he thought within himself, "I must go through with the procession."

And so he held himself a little higher, and the chamberlains held on tighter than ever, and carried the train which did not exist at all.

But he has nothing on!" a little child cried out at last.

"Just hear what the innocent says!" said the father and one whispered it to another; what the child had said. "But he has nothing on!" said the whole people at length. That touched the Emperor, for it seemed to him that they were right; but he thought within himself, "I must go through with the procession."

And so he held himself a little higher, and the chamberlains held on tighter than ever, and carried the train which did not exist at all.

But he has nothing on!" a little child cried out at last.

"Just hear what the innocent says!" said the father and one whispered it to another; what the child had said. "But he has nothing on!" said the whole people at length. That touched the Emperor, for it seemed to him that they were right; but he thought within himself, "I must go through with the procession."

And so he held himself a little higher, and the chamberlains held on tighter than ever, and carried the train which did not exist at all.

But he has nothing on!" a little child cried out at last.

"Just hear what the innocent says!" said the father and one whispered it to another; what the child had said. "But he has nothing on!" said the whole people at length. That touched the Emperor, for it seemed to him that they were right; but he thought within himself, "I must go through with the procession."

And so he held himself a little higher, and the chamberlains held on tighter than ever, and carried the train which did not exist at all.

But he has nothing on!" a little child cried out at last.

"Just hear what the innocent says!" said the father and one whispered it to another; what the child had said. "But he has nothing on!" said the whole people at length. That touched the Emperor, for it seemed to him that they were right; but he thought within himself, "I must go through with the procession."

And so he held himself a little higher, and the chamberlains held on tighter than ever, and carried the train which did not exist at all.

But he has nothing on!" a little child cried out at last.

"Just hear what the innocent says!" said the father and one whispered it to another; what the child had said. "But he has nothing on!" said the whole people at length. That touched the Emperor, for it seemed to him that they were right; but he thought within himself, "I must go through with the procession."

And so he held himself a little higher, and the chamberlains held on tighter than ever, and carried the train which did not exist at all.

But he has nothing on!" a little child cried out at last.

"Just hear what the innocent says!" said the father and one whispered it to another; what the child had said. "But he has nothing on!" said the whole people at length. That touched the Emperor, for it seemed to him that they were right; but he thought within himself, "I must go through with the procession."

And so he held himself a little higher, and the chamberlains held on tighter than ever, and carried the train which did not exist at all.

But he has nothing on!" a little child cried out at last.

"Just hear what the innocent says!" said the father and one whispered it to another; what the child had said. "But he has nothing on!" said the whole people at length. That touched the Emperor, for it seemed to him that they were right; but he thought within himself, "I must go through with the procession."

And so he held himself a little higher, and the chamberlains held on tighter than ever, and carried the train which did not exist at all.

But he has nothing on!" a little child cried out at last.

"Just hear what the innocent says!" said the father and one whispered it to another; what the child had said. "But he has nothing on!" said the whole people at length. That touched the Emperor, for it seemed to him that they were right; but he thought within himself, "I must go through with the procession."

And so he held himself a little higher, and the chamberlains held on tighter than ever, and carried the train which did not exist at all.

But he has nothing on!" a little child cried out at last.

"Just hear what the innocent says!" said the father and one whispered it to another; what the child had said. "But he has nothing on!" said the whole people at length. That touched the Emperor, for it seemed to him that they were right; but he thought within himself, "I must go through with the procession."

And so he held himself a little higher, and the chamberlains held on tighter than ever, and carried the train which did not exist at all.

But he has nothing on!" a little child cried out at last.

"Just hear what the innocent says!" said the father and one whispered it to another; what the child had said. "But he has nothing on!" said the whole people at length. That touched the Emperor, for it seemed to him that they were right; but he thought within himself, "I must go through with the procession."

And so he held himself a little higher, and the chamberlains held on tighter than ever, and carried the train which did not exist at all.

But he has nothing on!" a little child cried out at last.

"Just hear what the innocent says!" said the father and

The Life of the Worker as Viewed by Spencer.

THE GREAT SCIENTIST POINTS OUT THE INFLUENCE OF ENVIRONMENT ON CHARACTER AS APPLIED TO THE DISPOSSESSED.

A correspondent sends us the following cutting from Herbert Spencer's "Social Statics," with the suggestion that it might be useful:

"It is a pity that those who speak disparagingly of the masses have not wisdom enough to make due allowance for the unfavorable circumstances in which the masses are placed. Suppose that after weighing the evidence it should turn out that the working men do exhibit greater vices than those more comfortably off; does it therefore follow that they are morally worse? Shall as much be expected from their hands as from those born into a more fortunate position? Surely the lot of the hard-handed laborer is pitiable enough without having harsh judgments passed upon him. To be wholly sacrificed to other men's happiness; to be made a mere human tool; to have every faculty subordinated to the sole function of work—this, one would say, is alone a misfortune, needing all sympathy for its mitigation. It is very easy for you, oh, respectable citizen, seated in your easy chair, with your feet on the fender, to hold 'tis on the misconduct of the people, very easy for you to be a pattern of frugality, of rectitude, of sobriety. What else should you be? Here you are surrounded by comforts, possessing multiplied sources of lawful happiness, with a reputation to maintain, an ambition to fulfill, and prospects of a competency for old age. If you do not contract dissipated habits where is the merit? How would these virtues of yours stand the wear and tear of poverty? Where would our prudence and self-denial be if you were deprived of all the hopes that now stimulate you; if you had no better prospect than that of the Doreshire farm servant with his seven shillings a week, or that of the perpetually straitened stocking weaver, or that of the mill hand with

emancipation of the workers from the thralldom of capital meant "the coming slavery."—Justice, London.

John's Holiday Gift.

John D. Rockefeller drew his quarterly pay envelope this week in which the American people put \$5,000,000 for the privilege of using the oil in the earth that he and his gang claim the right to monopolize. Dividends from railways, mines, banks, manufacturers, etc., will swell Mr. Rockefeller's income up to \$10,000,000 this year, and some who claim to know insist that the figures will be nearer \$60,000,000. But a few millions more or less don't make much difference. The main point to be considered is that this steady stream of gold is pouring in upon Rockefeller with little or no effort on his part. He loafed about Cleveland all summer, and now he is killing time down around New York. In marked contrast to the announcements that appear in the prosperity-puffing organs of Rockefeller's fabulous income, we might call attention to one of the late reports of the United States labor commission showing the wages received by those who actually work. He says that in Indiana the average among 48,225 employees is \$8.77 a week. In Illinois among 80,861 the weekly average wage was just the initiative, to leave their

homes and start westward, and the said pinsh, he says "comes from the outside. Every immigrant is a source of revenue (1) to the sub-agents of the steamship and railway companies in his native town; (2) to the village contractor or employment boss who illegally contracts to supply an employment agency in New York or Chicago with so many laborers per annum; (3) to the general agents of the transportation companies drumming up trade throughout Europe, and to the companies themselves which do an immigrant business of \$50,000,000 yearly; (4) to the employment agent, contractor or padrone in America, and (5) to the great corporations and manufacturing and engineering firms who hire these unskilled laborers at the lowest living wage.

Some Aristocratic Tastes!

J. R. Anderson, who is the purchasing agent for the Panama canal commission, has forwarded the following necessary articles of utility to make the dirt fly on the big ditch:

Thirty-six work tables for ladies. One hundred dozen high, best quality, latest style gentlemen's collars.

One hundred dozen turn-down, latest style gentlemen's collars, best quality.

One hundred dozen various style, best quality, gentlemen's collars.

Six dozen best silk pocket handkerchiefs for gentlemen.

One thousand pairs best tan sewed shoes for gentlemen, and 1,000 pairs best colored leather shoes.

One thousand gentlemen's best suit cases.

Quantity of Rogers' best quality table cutlery, quadruple silver plated.

Desert, table and silver spoons of best quality.

Case of 3 o'clock tea sets.

One hundred umbrellas at \$5.00 each.

One hundred shaving sets.

One hundred razors.

Twenty dozen ladies' night robes.

Twenty dozen dress shirts.

It is said that steam shovels will be sent later on. The political pots identified with the canal commission have a greater snap than swindlers of the New York insurance companies.—*Miner's Magazine*.

As to the Late Revolution.

Kantsky uses the following words in the columns of that staid and scientific publication, *Die Neue Zeit*:

"Never since the birth of our party, has one of its conventions met during such violently revolutionary times as exist to-day. Even the events of 1870-1871 pale compared

France in 1870-1871. The Russian revolt, in spite of its occasionally strong proletarian character, constitutes the conclusion of the era of bourgeois revolution in Europe. It also in spite of the bourgeois character, which it still bears, constitutes the beginning of the era of proletarian revolution upon which we are just entering. The events of 1870-1871 broke the lethargy of all Europe, and destroyed the equilibrium of its relations. It opened for Europe, with the single temporary exception of Russia and Turkey, a period of peace and free economic development.

"The events of 1905, on the contrary, throw all relations however fixed they may have been in the past, into a state of instability; they conceal within themselves war, famine, violent overthrow of the present legal order of landlords and usurers, violent resistance of the proletariat, revolutionary conditions of all kinds.

How suddenly such situations can arise in a country where but yesterday all the world considered them impossible is shown by Hungary.

"It is impossible for us to tell at the present moment what form this struggle will take or what tasks for us will come out of this witches' kettle. But one thing is certain, and that is that we can depend upon almost anything sooner than the permanence of the present situation. No politician is so sure of early shipwreck as the one who depends upon the permanence of existing institutions.

"Every moment of to-day is pregnant with surprises; it is a time to watch with open eyes, to examine every change on the political horizon, to keep in readiness for the most strenuous exertions, for the political barometer indicates storms ahead."

Propaganda Bazaar!

SOCIALISM: From Utopia to Science.

By Frederick Engels.

This is one of the classics of Socialism which no one can afford to pass. Printed on the best paper, with clean type. A good pamphlet to give to certain classes of people. No better library complete without this perishable masterpiece. Price, 5 cents per copy, 25 copies \$1.00, 50 copies \$1.75, 100 copies \$2.50.

WHAT SHALL WE DO TO BE SAVVY?

By Victor L. Berger.

This little pamphlet shows that to be saved "the only hope for the people lies in their taking 'lawful' possession of the great industrial monopolies and to establish the CO-OPERATIVE COMMUNAL WEALTH." One of the finest little books ever written. Sixteen pages. Just the thing to enclose with all your letters. This pamphlet 2 cts. a copy, 50 cents per 100, \$4.50 per 1,000.

CONFESIONS OF CAPITALISM.

By Alton L. Bousc.

Eugene V. Debs says: "The pamphlet is written in such simple language, the statements are so clear, the arguments so convincing and the facts so overwhelming that he who reads will find it difficult to escape its conclusions. I hope it will be widely read and shall be glad if I can in any way help it fulfill its mission." Single copies, 5 cts.; 20 copies, \$1.00; 100 copies, \$2.75.

SOCIALISM AND THE CITY.

By Winfield E. Gaylord.

Just the pamphlet needed for an understanding of city problems where the first victories of the Socialists will be won. It is an excellent work for reference. Locals in cities should keep a supply constantly on hand. Single copies, 5 cts.; 25 copies, \$1.00; 50 copies, \$1.75; 100 copies, \$2.50.

Social-Democratic Herald.

344 Sixth St., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

A Faith that is Not Mere Dreaming!

John Spargo's Ringing Words, Reprinted by Request.

A profound faith in the ultimate realization of human brotherhood and comradeship is implied by the very name we Social-Democrats bear. Good old Brontier O'Brien, who in the rich mint of his powerful mind coined the phrase we do so proudly write for name upon our banners, sounded the very depths of our philosophy and sealed the heights of our faith when he declared, now more than sixty years ago, that Brotherhood could never be realized in the world until Liberty reigned in the world; and that Liberty could never reign in the world until the system permitting private ownership of socially necessary things was destroyed.

So when we today declare for the social ownership of all socially necessary things; when we denounce the system which makes private property master of the common life; when we urge our demands that the means of the common life produced as they are by the common labor and experience of the world, be owned in common, we are more than a mere political party aiming at political supremacy.

We are the apostles of the great universal religious impulse, the faith of Humanity that the Brotherhood of Man shall yet be universally recognized.

Thus we proclaim our faith in the highways and the byways of the world and sing it in our songs. We are the heralds of the Golden Age of Peace. "The day is coming," we cry, "when the cannon's roar will be silenced by the Peace-Song of a free and glad world. The day is coming, its dawning is at hand, when Socialism triumphant will break down the last barrier that keeps a single child from the fullest enjoyment of the vast heritage prepared for it through long centuries of pain and toil. The day is at hand when there shall be no master of another's bread and life; when the words "master" and "slave" and all their hypocritical latter-day equivalents shall pass from human speech and memory. The day is nearer than most of us think or know when the ghoulish coining of

found to be \$9.70. In Missouri the average for 10,000 is \$8.70 per week. The employees of the woolen mills of New Jersey get \$6.43 a week. The factory hands of Pennsylvania get \$9.28. The anthracite coal miners get \$9.53 a week and the helpers in the mines average \$5.89.

If a colony of lunatics piled up millions of wealth for a few among them and retained barely enough to keep body and soul together, as an intelligent people we would naturally pity their helplessness. But why should we continue to reason along these lines when comparisons are odious?—*Cleveland Citizen*.

Stimulated Immigration.

In *Public Opinion* of September 9th Henry MacMahon writes understandingly of our foreign immigration. He says:

"Practically all the aliens of eastern Europe who are now coming to us (excepting the Hebrews, whose level in industrial efficiency is high) are recruited from the peasantry, the most backward and unenlightened in the civilized world. One wonders where they got the

little child lives into dividends shall cease and the tender babes be given their natural fellowship with bird and flower."

"Dreams! Dreams! Only dreams!" you say. "Yes, we are dreamers and this is our great and glorious dream. But before you sneer at the dreamers or the dream, look at the great army of dreamers."

Yonder peasant on Russian steppe, bowed with oppressing toil, dreams that dream sees that vision of a redeemed and revivified world, and the load of his life is lightened. And that poor mother in Siberian exile, torn from the home where she was the love-crowned queen, could not bear the anguish of her lone exile but for the same vision.

In German workshops and garrisoned cities, the soldiers and policed prisoners dream the same dream and their faces are lit of the same hope-light.

From the vineyards of France and from her cities comes sound of glad songs: They are singing of the same hope. And Italy and Spain join in the strain."

From England's industrial hells and from the abysses of her great cities, those frightful dens of misery and squalor, a shout of increasing volume tells that they have seen the same vision and dreamed the same dream as that which inspires the workers of our own land from the crowded tenements of New York to the crowded tenements of San Francisco; on the small New England farm and the great prairie wheat farm; in the coal mines that lie in the heart of the Alleghenies and the metaliferous mines of the Rockies.

In far off Australia tens of thousands of toilers, gathered from all climes and speaking all tongues, find inspiration in the same dream. It is life itself to them. And where Africa's millions gather in mine or factory, upon the cities' streets of the great Karoo, the dream unites Boer and Briton, Kaffir and White in one strong brotherhood.

And even mid the battles din where Russ slave and Jap slave fight till their blood mingling in one red

stream at the bidding of their masters, the vision appears and hatred ignorant, blind hatred, is banished from many a heart.

How vast the army of dreamers! Time was when only the lone prophet in Israel dreamed such a dream or saw such a vision. He saw through the centuries the time to be "when the swords shall be beaten into plowshares and the spears into pruning hooks." He told of his vision, but men derided and cried out, "Dreamer of vain dreams!" The number of the prophets grew but slowly. The lonely Nazarene, homeless and poor; Campanella the Italian monk; Sir Thomas More, Saint Simon and Fourier, Robert Owen and the brave German tailor, Wilhelm Deitling. So the line of the "dreamers" grew and spanned the centuries.

But not till the clarion call of the great twin spirits, Marx and Engels, stilled upon the workers of the world to unite did we realize that the power to make the vision real rested entirely with ourselves.

Now how the army of dreamers has grown! And how it grows! It is no longer the dream of the lone prophet or the poet. It is the dream now of millions in all lands, of all creeds, of all tongues. It is the dream of nations now. And as Lowell truly sings: "The dreams that nations dream come true!"

Aye, such dreams "come true." No power can prevent the fulfillment of the "dream" of the world's brain and heart. Our red flag, symbolizing as it does our worldship and fraternity and the seas of martyr blood shed for the cause, shall yet float in triumph from every state capitol in the land.

Aye and from the Capitol at Washington it shall proudly fly to be answered from across seas by like emblems of the Socialist triumph of our comrades in Europe and Asia, Africa and Australasia.

"Softly sweet as living springs Mighty hopes are blowing wide: Passionate prefigurations Of a world revived.

Dawning thoughts that ere they set Shall possess the Age yet!"

with those of the Russian revolution. At that time the empire fell at the first blow, but only to give way to a republic that was little more than empire without the emperor. The governmental institutions, bureaucracy and army, nothing was touched. Even the rising of the Paris Commune, glorious as it was, was but the revolt of a single city for a few weeks.

"In Russia, on the contrary, we have a revolution that has shattered the foundation of an entire nation, and that even now has completely disorganized the governmental institutions, bureaucracy and army. A revolution in which the proletariat, not of one single city, but of every great city of the nation have fought, not for weeks, but for months, and sometimes almost for an entire year. A revolution that from the beginning has found the strongest motive force in the industrial proletariat.

"But it is not alone in its extent and significance, but still more in the consequences that it draws after it that the present Russian revolution is distinguished from that of

the Paris Commune.

"But it is not alone in its extent and significance, but still more in the consequences that it draws after it that the present Russian revolution is distinguished from that of the Paris Commune.

"But it is not alone in its extent and significance, but still more in the consequences that it draws after it that the present Russian revolution is distinguished from that of the Paris Commune.

"But it is not alone in its extent and significance, but still more in the consequences that it draws after it that the present Russian revolution is distinguished from that of the Paris Commune.

"But it is not alone in its extent and significance, but still more in the consequences that it draws after it that the present Russian revolution is distinguished from that of the Paris Commune.

"But it is not alone in its extent and significance, but still more in the consequences that it draws after it that the present Russian revolution is distinguished from that of the Paris Commune.

"But it is not alone in its extent and significance, but still more in the consequences that it draws after it that the present Russian revolution is distinguished from that of the Paris Commune.

"But it is not alone in its extent and significance, but still more in the consequences that it draws after it that the present Russian revolution is distinguished from that of the Paris Commune.

"But it is not alone in its extent and significance, but still more in the consequences that it draws after it that the present Russian revolution is distinguished from that of the Paris Commune.

"But it is not alone in its extent and significance, but still more in the consequences that it draws after it that the present Russian revolution is distinguished from that of the Paris Commune.

"But it is not alone in its extent and significance, but still more in the consequences that it draws after it that the present Russian revolution is distinguished from that of the Paris Commune.

"But it is not alone in its extent and significance, but still more in the consequences that it draws after it that the present Russian revolution is distinguished from that of the Paris Commune.

"But it is not alone in its extent and significance, but still more in the consequences that it draws after it that the present Russian revolution is distinguished from that of the Paris Commune.

"But it is not alone in its extent and significance, but still more in the consequences that it draws after it that the present Russian revolution is distinguished from that of the Paris Commune.

"But it is not alone in its extent and significance, but still more in the consequences that it draws after it that the present Russian revolution is distinguished from that of the Paris Commune.

"But it is not alone in its extent and significance, but still more in the consequences that it draws after it that the present Russian revolution is distinguished from that of the Paris Commune.

"But it is not alone in its extent and significance, but still more in the consequences that it draws after it that the present Russian revolution is distinguished from that of the Paris Commune.

"But it is not alone in its extent and significance, but still more in the consequences that it draws after it that the present Russian revolution is distinguished from that of the Paris Commune.

"But it is not alone in its extent and significance, but still more in the consequences that it draws after it that the present Russian revolution is distinguished from that of the Paris Commune.

"But it is not alone in its extent and significance, but still more in the consequences that it draws after it that the present Russian revolution is distinguished from that of the Paris Commune.

"But it is not alone

Social-Democratic Herald

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY THE

MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.

Editor, Fred Brockhausen, Sr.; Wm. Arnold, H. W. Bistorius, Chas. V. Schmidt.

Official Paper of the Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee and of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor.

The Herald is not responsible for the opinions of its contributors.

Entered at Milwaukee Post-office as Second-class Matter, Aug. 20, 1901.

FREDERIC HEATH, Editor.

VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

FOR OUR NEW READERS:

THIS COUNTRY is made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically small. Being in control of the government, it runs that government to the interests of its class and against the interests of the working class, which is the people. We Socialists believe that the country should be ruled by the people in the interests of the people. That is why we established a government in the first place. We want the people to own it so that the political power can be used to begin the move to the co-operative system, called Social-Democracy. All the means of existence are now owned by capitalists, and yet the capitalist class makes up only about 12 per cent of the population, and a mere ONE PER CENT of it OWNS OVER HALF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION! The means of existence should be owned by the collectivity in order that the benefits should go to ALL instead of to a FEW.

Under the capitalist system the vast majority of mankind must sell themselves to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live miserably at that.

The nation owns the post office and everybody is glad that it does. It ought to own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits. It ought to own all the means of production as soon as such industries have become sufficiently concentrated.

To bring this about the people—the workers—must get control of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—and the abolition of capitalism. It insists that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor class—but it will, in fact, abolish the poor class altogether. The Social-Democratic movement is international, but we expect it to achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system, which we mean to uproot, is best developed here. To show you that your interests lie with us we print the following:

Program of International Social-Democracy:

- Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of Trusts and Combines, and of all public utilities.
- Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.
- Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.
- State and National Insurance for the workers and honorable rest for old age.
- Ins. Inauguration of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.
- Education of ALL children up to the age of 18 years. No child labor.
- Equal political and civil rights for men and women.

IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.

EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.

It is said that the extensive slaughter of quail by hunters has brought that bird dangerously near the extinction point. Never mind, the sport of hunting down men in the economic scramble will continue to furnish the highest sort of sport for the "really fit" of our modern society.

Capitalist England smiled a triumphant smile when the infamous Taff Vale railway decision was handed down by a class court, and it was believed that it meant the beginning of the extinction of trade unionism. But the Taff Vale victory was a defeat. Already capitalist England's smile has changed to a gasp of dismay when it is announced that the fifty Labor members in parliament will start in to change the law so as to clip the claws of the courts in trade union matters. Stupid was capitalist England not to see that the decision referred to would simply force labor into politics.

The Standard Oil Company is preparing to increase its capital stock six-fold "not to raise the funds, but to stay the rising storm of disapprobation, which the company has felt for some time." The theory of the stock issue is that dividends of 40 or 50 per cent on a capitalization of \$100,000,000 will amount to only 8 per cent or thereabouts, on a capitalization of \$600,000,000. In order to cover up the enormous earnings of the concern from the too eager eyes of the public, which pays the dividends, this device has been hit upon. Just a little "high finance" trick. The dividends will go into precisely the same pockets, only the rake-off per share will look less ravenous. And meantime we await with some anxiety Rockefeller Jr.'s fulfillment of his promise to tell his Bible class whether it is ever right to be dishonest.

Our old friend, Job Harriman, looks up again in California, this time as a roper-in for a new Schenck state labor party. The impossibilistic flavor of some of our party propaganda in that state has made it possible for such work to meet with some success, and in one way is only what might have been expected. Our party must get the confidence of the people or it will find the field it should occupy preempted by some other movement that takes the present condition of the dispossessed into account. As for Harriman, the duplicity he showed while he was in the East in 1900 marked him as a man who could not be trusted.

We are not quite sure that we approve of the Socialist Sunday-schools that have been made use of in England and are being copied in some places in this country. To stuff a child with certain ideas when too young to use its own judgement is falling into a practice that has created servile and stuffed minds in the past and kept the world from progressing. Let us not take advantage of immaturity.

Milwaukee Fair Tickets

Previously reported \$611.30
J. Hiltz 1.00
Jno. Troxel, Cripple Creek, Colo. 1.00
Christ. Dressel, Cripple Creek, Colo. 1.00

The Ancient Lowly

A history of the Ancient Working People from the Earliest Known Period to the Adoption of Christianity by Constantine. By Chas. Osborne Ward. Two large volumes (sold separately if desired) containing a wonderful array of facts entirely omitted from ordinary histories regarding the life of the slaves, wage-workers and small producers of ancient times. Endorsed by the most competent critics.

You can get my discounts on this one all our other books by paying a dollar a month for two months for a share of stock.

Charles H. Kerr & Company

1.00 Creek, Colo. Mike Herman, Cripple Creek, Colo. 1.00 W. Gerhard. 1.00 O. Svela, North Bend, Ore. 1.00 Al. Bilda. 1.00 M. Goss. 1.00 Herman Knappe. 1.00 F. G. Peterson, Chicago, Ill. 1.00 John M. Simejbal. 1.00 Manistee, Mich. 1.00 Aug. Volkmann. 1.00 F. M. Breulahn. 1.00 Wm. Elrenfert. 1.00 Chas. Below. 1.00 G. Weber. 1.00 F. T. Hewett. 1.00 H. T. Ganger. 1.00 Mr. A. Wagner. 1.00 Carl Malewsky. 1.00 H. W. Bistorius. 1.00 Ed. T. Stuerhoff. 1.00 Portland, Ore. 1.00 John Protzmann. 1.00 Alex. Block. 1.00 Jac. Hahn. 1.00 Jos. Preuss. 1.00 L. P. 1.00 R. A. Beyer. 1.00 J. C. Markee, Jamestown, N. Y. 1.00 Hans Roggenger, Kankakee, Ill. 1.00 Barney Manke. 1.00 Alb. Segebarth. 1.00 S. M. Morris, Ames, Okla. 1.00 L. Juster, Conshohocke, Pa. 1.00 Milton Jones, Plymouth, Pa. 1.00 Chas. B. Rank. 1.00 Menomonee, Mich. 1.00 Wm. Bitters, Marquette, Mich. 1.00 J. Peterson. 1.00 A. A. of I. S. Workers. 1.00 No. 46, Hyde, Pa. 1.00 Wenzel Denk. 1.00 Max Weller. 1.00 D. Sieckmann. 1.00 Wm. Carstensen. 1.00 F. Conrad. 1.00 S. Ruyin. 1.00 Jas. Johnson. 1.00 Herman Neelsen. 1.00

Continued to Column 5.

Gems for the Socialist Scrap-Book.

XVII. WHERE TRAVELING IS HARDLY A PLEASURE.—Charlotte Perkins Gilman.

They had found it dull in her city; so had they, in a different mode, traveled to look for amusement. They traveled to look for a job.

She was loaded with fruit and candy, And her section piled with flowers, With magazines, novels and papers To shorten the weary hours.

Her friends came down in a body With farewells merry and sweet, And left her with laughter and kisses On the broad, plush-cushioned seat.

She was bored before she started, And the journey was dull and far; Travelling's hardly a pleasure," Said the girl in the palace car.

Then they skulked out in the darkness, And crawled in under the cars, To ride on the trucks as best they might.

To hang by the chains and bars.

None came to see their starting, And their friendliest look that day Was that of a green young brakeman Who looked the other way.

The dirt beat hard on their faces, The noise beat hard on their ears, And a moment's rest to a straining hub.

Meant the worst of human fears.

They crept shuddering out in the morning.

Red spots with the coal's black stain.

Travelling's hardly a pleasure," Said the two men under the train.

der this budding genius of the new economics, who may be sending his bright, farseeing thought several centuries in the van, but this cool assumption of a principle without debate or investigation, seems to need mention.

Norwood Park, Ill., C. F. Hun.

As to the Constitution.

Editor of the Social-Democratic Herald: In answer to Allen L. Benson's comment on Jack London.

If the Capitalists are turning children into dollars, as Juliet Wilbur Thomkins says in the *Success Magazine* of January;

If one class makes the wealth and another class takes it, as Cleveland Moffett says, and—

If this condition exists under, and is protected by constitution, "To Hell with the constitution!" as Jack London says. You will surely agree with London, if you hear him.

Chicago. Isaac Peterson.

Hunt vs. Ashplant.

Mr. Editor: Mr. Ashplant may possibly be revising political economy, but if all premises are like the following, I fear his house of sand will fall:

"If prices are determined by gold, the immense volume of commodities increased in the past century, wholly out of any proportion to increased gold thrown into circulation, would have brought prices down to about 5 to 10 per cent of their present terms of money."

The old idea is that prices are set by supply and demand of each commodity separately. The notion that prices are fixed by the relative volume of different commodities is novel.

During the bicycle craze the production of this article was no doubt very great as compared with other things, yet no one ever suspected that prices of the latter were affected by bicycles; nor could they have been even in terms of bicycles.

We should be careful not to hint

Continued from 2d Column.

Fred Rosenkranz, St. Louis Mo. 1.00

Louis Jungman. 1.00

E. C. Marsentine. 1.00

Philadelphia, Pa. 1.00

Otto Kaemmerer, St. Louis, Mo. 1.00

United Garment Workers of A. U. 26, St. Louis, Mo. 1.00

A. M. Brooks, Fargo, N.D. 1.00

Joe Fleyer, Phillips, Wis. 1.00

Walter Schleife, Phillips, Wis. 1.00

Peter Schimanski. 1.00

C. Nessling. 1.00

Frank Weber. 1.00

E. Kuchenbeiser. 1.00

H. Labude. 1.00

Wm. Schirriner. 1.00

Jos. Perry. 1.00

Fred Sieling. 1.00

Herman Schramm. 1.00

Michigan, Wis. 1.00

Oshkosh Brewery Wkrs. 1.00

No. 90, Oshkosh, Wis. 1.00

American Wire Weavers Protective Ass'n. 1.00

Cleveland, Ohio. 1.00

5.00

J. P. Harkins. 1.00

Wilk. Kuehl. 1.00

Gust. Schumacher. 1.00

Beo. Knoch. 1.00

Wolfgang Ziegler. 1.00

Carl Richter. 1.00

Mr. Jul. Steffer. 1.00

Fred. Stier. 1.00

Jos. Syetvan. 1.00

M. Jensen, Mountain, Wis. 2.00

Otto Rothe, Rochester, N.Y. 1.00

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD—BUSINESS DEPARTMENT.

Address all communications, money orders, etc., to the

MILWAUKEE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PUBLISHING CO.

344 Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Telephone Main 2394. H. W. Burrows, Business Manager.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.—One year, 50 cents. Clubs of three, \$1.25. Six months, 25 cents. No papers sent to any one unless paid in advance, except in Milwaukee where the price is 75 cents a year when sent on credit. If, without having been subscribed, you receive it, then it has been subscribed and paid for by a friend. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.00.

BUNDLE RATES.

100 copies, more or less, per copy. .01

200 copies or more, per 100 (delivered outside Milwaukee). .05

200 copies or more, per 100 (in Milwaukee only if called for). .60

Weekly Bundles.

Five copies, 3 months, to one address. .50

Ten copies, 3 months, to one address. .90

Five copies, one year, to one address. 1.75

Ten copies, one year, to one address. 3.00

Twenty-five copies, one year, to one address. 8.00

Fifty copies, one year, to one address. 15.00

Advertising Rates furnished on application.

We reserve the right to terminate any advertising contract without notice.

RECEIPTS OF REMITTANCES FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE NUMBER ON THE WRAPPER. SEPARATE RECEIPTS ARE NEVER SENT.

From the Book Table.

BETTER WORLD PHILOSOPHY.—

By J. Howard Moore. Cloth 275 pp. Price \$2.00. Chicago: C. H. Kerr & Co., 56 Fifth Ave.

The author of this work is the instructor in zoology in the Crane Mammal Training High School of Chicago and approaches his problem from the point of view of biological monism. He studies man as a "being of desire," traces the process by which he has conquered his environment first in the tooth and claw struggle as an animal and then later with all the marvelous tools which distinguish him from the rest of the animal universe. Slowly man has come to realize that the universe is confined by law and that in it there are no accidents or ceaseless happenings. "The ideal relation of the inhabitants of the universe to each other is that relation which will aid most actively in the satisfaction of the desires of the universe." Bearing in mind that principle, he then proceeds to discuss the possibility of attaining this ideal, with the various problems which arise in connection with man's relation to his inanimate environment and to mankind. His chapter on "Race Culture" is especially suggestive to those who have become impressed with the ideas circulated in the conventional world and clustering around the concept of race suicide. The work is written in a delightful clear and simple style which makes it a strikingly agreeable contrast to most works dealing with this subject matter.

FOR MUSIC

The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 STATE STREET,

Telephone Main 1742.



The Regular Meetings of the Council are held first and third Wednesdays, at 8 o'clock, at the Gemeinde Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.

OFFICERS:

JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St. Cor. Secretary
WENDELL HEATH, 318 State St. Vice Secretary
HENRY HOPPE, 2418 Chambers St. Fin. Secretary
WILLIS E. ACKER, 264 Washington St. Treasurer
M. WEISENFUCH, 417 Eleventh St. Sergeant at Arms

Business Agent, Frank J. Weber, 318 State Street.

COMMITTEES:

ORGANIZATION & CREDENTIALS: Wm. Schwab, Thos. Frey, Jon Wittman, F. E. Neumann, Wm. Griebling.

LEGISLATION AND LAWS: Chas. Dipple, Frederic Heath, F. J. Weber, Fred. Grinnan.

CRIMINAL AND ADMINISTRATION: Robt. Kulla, Wm. Prehn, W. Hinkforth, Jas. Hendrickson, Martin Grotzki.

SANITARY CONDITIONS: Henry Taves, F. J. Weber, Albert Plata.

NOMINATIONS: J. J. Hanley, Wm. Griebling, Fred. Stearns, Adolph Neumann, Elmer Boushier.

LABOR SECTION—Meets 1st and 3rd Monday evenings at 318 State Street, W. J. Grinnan, Secretary, 318 State Street; John Reichert, Chairman.

BUILDING TRADES SECTION—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State Street, F. L. Witters, Secretary, 318 State Street; Wm. Griebling, Chairman.

ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL!

Union Barber Shops

Always see that this card is displayed before getting shaved or your hair cut.



ADAMS SHAVING PARLOR
609 Chestnut Street,
The Model Union Shop!

AL. F. DREESSEN,
SHAVING PARLOR
HOT AND COLD BATHS.
1002 KINN. AVE. COR. LINCOLN AVE.

ADAM FREY,
BARBER
1330 CHERRY STREET.

FRED. GROSSE,
577 East Water St.
...Shaving Parlor...

Fine Line of Union Cigars.

J. N. GAUER,
Shaving Parlor,
665 Kinnickinnic Avenue,
opposite South Bay St.

"KWITCHER KICKIN'"
AND COME TO
Hammer's Barber Shop,
141 NORTH AVENUE

WM. KENDALL,
SHAVING PARLOR
1801 VLIET ST.
Only Union Shop on Vliet St.

FRED. LANGE,
BARBER SHOP
281 Third Street, Cor. State,
First Class Work Guaranteed.

FOR A FIRST GLASS HAIR CUT OR
SHAVE GO TO

"THE BARBER SHOP"
910 CENTER STREET.

P. M. LUTZENBERGER, Prop.

EDW. MIESKE,
Successor to
PHIL. C. KAMMERER.
First-class work guaranteed.
454 Reed St., corner Scott.

H. C. MUNDT,
SHAVING PARLOR
168 Lloyd Street
FINE LINE OF UNION CIGARS.

RICHARD PETRI,
Shaving Parlor, Imported Toffee Water with every Shave.
Cor. 28th and Sycamore.

H. SCHIRER,
BARBER SHOP, FINE LINE OF
CIGARS,
1203 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL
Barber Shop & Bath Rooms,
EMIL TRIEB, Proprietor.

A. REINHARD,
SCIENTIFIC OPTICIAN,
286 Grand Avenue.
We Prescribe and Make Glasses.

A. W. STREHLOW
Plain and Decorative
Painting, Paperhanging
and Calking. Graining and
Finishing, Etc., Etc.

1193 Teutonia Avenue,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

GLOBE WINDOW CLEANING CO.
J. BOKER, Proprietor.

1326 CHERRY STREET.

Phone, Red 5042. MILWAUKEE.

OUR DISTINCT AIM

is to make and keep this bank active, progressive, and in the fullest and best sense, an "up-to-date" institution.

The present gratifying condition of the bank may easily be traced to the satisfactory service and courteous treatment extended to all depositors.

You are invited to do your banking business here.

The Germania National Bank
GERMANIA BUILDING
W. Water St., cor. Wells

ORGANIZED LABOR

General Labor Notes.

The last echo of the woodworkers' strike was heard in Chicago recently when the Phoenix Parlor Frame Co. and the National Parlor Furniture Co. granted the union shop.

Pittsburg plasterers have been granted an advance of 20 cents per day. They now make \$4.50 per day of eight hours.

The Railroad Iron Workers and Tra Lays' Union, which was formerly affiliated with the Knights of Labor and withdrew from that body, has applied to the A. F. of L. for a charter.

An agreement has been signed between the Granite Cutters' Union and their employers in Philadelphia, under which the men have been granted an increase in wages, shorter hours and a closed shop for three years.

Since the successful strike of the grand opera chorus girls in New York, several weeks ago, their union has been growing rapidly. The new union is known as No. 14 of the Actors' National Protective Union, chartered by the American Federation of Labor. Its members include German, French, English and Italian singers.

The enforcement of the child labor law of Ohio has caused the glass manufacturers to raise an awful howl about taxation staring them in the face and an effort is being made to have the Legislature modify the law for their benefit.

Again the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor, in conjunction with the Federated Trades council, in all cities of the state, is renewing the crusade begun a year ago to organize a teachers' union. The teachers of this city are not much in favor of such an organization and it is very doubtful if the effort will meet with satisfactory results. At the time the first attempt was made, circulars were sent out to every schoolmaster and teacher in Wisconsin, outlining the benefits of union labor organization, but no decisive action was taken by the federation in following up the circular. The present effort, it is thought, will result in some tangible outcome.—*Evening Leader*.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED That all claims and demands of all persons against the said Edward Gunz be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above allotted for the trial of the case, in the Circuit Room in the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of each month, and all creditors are hereby relieved thereof.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED That the time of the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday after A. D. 1906, be and the same is hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of Edward Gunz, deceased, shall present all claims for examination and allowance.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED That all claims and demands of all persons against the said Edward Gunz be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above allotted for the trial of the case, in the Circuit Room in the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of each month, and all creditors are hereby relieved thereof.

Dated this 3rd day of February 1906.

By the Court.

PAUL D. CARPENTER, County Judge.

RICHARD ELSNER, Attorney of Estate.

Clearing Sale

Of our entire WINTER STOCK
of OVERCOATS and HEAVY-
WEIGHT SUITS... Prices are
cut to a minimum.

Now is your opportunity.

Schuck & Schiminski

1043 Teutonia Ave., Near Center St.

For Sale — Sales and Vaults.

Hibbard & Richardson Co., Gen'ly Agents, Cary Safe Co., constantly carry at No. 471 Milwaukee St., this city, the largest stock of new fire and burglar-proof safes and vaults in the Northwest. Second hand safes of the different makes always on hand.

GOOD ADVICE.

Purchase a House Safe of Hibbard & Richardson Co. and have your "Safe Deposit Box" at home.

JOB PRINTING
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

We do all kinds of neat and up-to-date printing, such as Catalogues, Constitutions, Price Lists, Hand Books, Programs, Wedding Invitations, Posters, Letter Heads, Business Cards, Etc.

We do First Class Book-binding, Electrotyping and Stereotyping.

Germania Job Department
West Water and Wells Streets

PAUL MAY,
...SALOON...
620 — Chestnut St. — 620

ADOLPH HEUMANN'S
BEER HALL AND SAMPLE ROOM.
502 Wisconsin St., Gen. Peoria.
Opposite Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul
Passenger Depot.

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN.

OUR DISTINCT AIM

is to make and keep this bank active, progressive, and in the fullest and best sense, an "up-to-date" institution.

The present gratifying condition of the bank may easily be traced to the satisfactory service and courteous treatment extended to all depositors.

You are invited to do your banking business here.

The Germania National Bank
GERMANIA BUILDING
W. Water St., cor. Wells

ORGANIZED LABOR

General Labor Notes.



Daily Paper: "Workmen demand their rights."

Local Labor Notes.

On March 26 the Barber union will celebrate the tenth anniversary of the advent of the union.

Beginning May 1, the Bakers' union of Milwaukee will demand an advance in the wage scale. At present the first class bakers receive \$14 a week, which is lower than the wages paid in many other cities.

The finance committee of the city council on Thursday unanimously voted to recommend an appropriation of \$300 toward the bringing of the travelling Tuberculosis Exhibit here from Boston, as petitioned to do by the Milwaukee Federated Trades Council. Several city physicians, and the Revs. Jacobs and Smith, appeared in support of the proposition.

It is expected that Sunday closing of the barber shops of the city will be effected by the first of next month. A conference was to have been held this week between the journeymen and the master barbers, but it was prevented by stormy weather. It is said, however, that a large number of the employers are in favor of the move.

The Iron Molders will have a twentieth anniversary ball at the South Side turner hall, this Saturday evening.

Fifteen new members in one week was the report made by business agent Chas. Williams at the meeting of the Painters at Lyceum hall, Thursday evening. A raise will be asked for May 1.

Scab Musicians at a Resort.

The proprietor of the Cardinal, an after-theater restaurant on Third street across from the Palm Garden, last week dismissed its union musicians and imported a number of "muskers" from Chicago, who, being of a cheaper grade of ability agreed to play for prices way below the union scale. Milwaukee has rather prided itself on the artistic quality of the music furnished at such down town places in the city and has cultivated a discriminating taste that does not brook inferiority.

The Cannon Injunction.

The attorney for the Cannon company has filed a motion of prejudice against all Milwaukee judges in the injunctive proceedings brought by them against the Typographical Union officers and an outside judge will be called in to try the case. The attorney for the union is Comrade W. F. Thiel, our candidate for city attorney.

UNION BREAD.

The following down-town restaurants use union-label bread:

Jacobs, Third and State streets.
U. S. Restaurant, Third street, near Second Ward bank.

Fritz Betsch, E. Water and Mason streets.
Moll & Thane, E. Water and Michigan streets.

Kiesel Restaurant, Mason, between E. Water street and Broadway.
Hart Hotel, Michigan street, between Jefferson and Jackson streets.

Windsor Hotel, Milwaukee St., opposite Academy.

Building Trades Council — Jas. Daly, Secy., 496 27th st.
Butcher Workmen's Union No. 222 — Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesday at 318 State st. Chas. Seifert, 583 Island ave.

Cap Makers' Union No. 16 — Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 318 State st. A. Hinkforth, Secy., 1012 Ring st.
Carpenters' District Council — Meets every 2nd and 4th Tuesday at 318 State st. A. Hinkforth, Secy., 1012 Ring st.

Carpenters' Union No. 188 — Meets 1st and 3rd Monday, at North and Tentonia av. P. J. Van Roo, Secy., 823 10th st.

Carpenters' Union No. 522 — Meets 1st and 3rd Monday at 602 Chestnut st. Wm. Teichert, Secy., 1546 Groeling ave.

Carpenters' Union No. 1519 — Meets 2nd and 4th Friday, 12th and Wine sts. Rud. Rohrass, Secy., 1012 Ring st.

Carpenters' Union No. 1053 — Meets 2nd and 4th Saturday at 325 Chestnut st. Hy. Mueller, Secy., 837 18th st.

Carpenters' Union No. 1447 — Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesday at 1432 Greenbush av. Jul. Witke, Secy., 1430 11th st.

Carpenters' Union No. 1748 — Meets every Friday cor. Fond du Lac and North aves. Wm. Griebling, Secy., 1242 20th st.

Carriage and Wagon Workers' Union No. 25 — Meets 1st and 3rd Friday at 325 Chestnut st. Ed. Griesbaum, Secy., 1134 North Pierce st.

Brush Makers' Union No. 10 — Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State st. Geo. J. Franke, Secy., 318 1st av.

Building Employees' (formerly Janitors') Union — Meets 1st Thursday at 318 State st. Anna Kock, Secy., 1075 Teutonia ave.

Boiler Makers' and Iron Ship Builders' Union No. 302 — Meets 1st and 3rd Thursday, cor. Clyburn and 29th sts. John E. Hang, Secy., 2806 Meinecke ave.

Building Laborers' Union No. 113 — Meets every Friday cor. 6th and Chestnut sts. Chas. Wiedrich, Secy., c. o. 602 Chestnut st.

(Continued on next page)

WISCONSIN STATE
FEDERATION OF LABOR
OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Wisconsin State Federation of Labor

Unfair List.

The Bangs Brewing Co., Bangs, Wis.

The West Bend Brewing and Malling Co. of West Bend, Wis.

The K. P. Adams Tobacco Co., Milwaukee.

Y. E. Spiering, 103 So. 11th Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

Recent Numbers of the Social-Democratic Herald and Vanguard

will, while they last, be sold for the cost of the paper and postage.

25 Copies 10c
60 Copies 20c
100 Copies 30c
First Come, First Served.

Social-Democratic Herald 344 6th Street Milwaukee, Wis.

BRUETT'S

A Good Place to buy your Clothing, Hats, Caps, Furnishings, Gloves and Mittens.

Corner 15th Street, Eloy and Fond du Lac Ave.

ARE YOU SURE ABOUT YOUR INSURANCE ASK Berger & Gaylord 344 SIXTH STREET Main 2204

Before You Leave

your money at 2½% or 3% with any bank, call on me first. I'll give you first-class real estate security, better than any bank in the U. S. gives you.

The statistics show that about 60 national banks and about 500 state banks fail every year.

The net profits the bank makes on your money you keep for yourself or pay into the Social-Democratic Fund.

RICHARD ELSNER, Attorney at Law, 140 North Avenue, MILWAUKEE, WIS.



Comrade S. Franklin

wishes to announce that he has opened a new

Photo Studio at 1102 Walnut Street.

Every comrade receives FREE a large PICTURE of FERDINAND LASALLE with each dozen photos purchased.

Comrades, your patronage would be very much appreciated.



WE ARE renting all kinds of masquerade costumes for less than any one in this city; call and investigate.

W. Staab, 505 East Water St., opposite city hall; phone Black 8693



Furnishes up-to-date Music for all occasions. Phone Red 800.

2116 Fond du Lac Av., Milwaukee

THIS IS WHERE YOU GET THE 15c MEAL IN THE CITY Y.M.C.A. RESTAURANT 143 FOURTH STREET Open from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M.

KIENTH'S PHARMACIES, 608 & 840 Mitchell St.

This ad and 15c entitles you to a 25c bottle of our famous cough cure. Cut it out and bring to our stores.

LAKE STEAMERS

GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS, DAILY TO CHICAGO & P. M. BUSES, WAY, 450 TUESDAYS, THE REVENGE, LEE, SHIROYOGAN, MANITOWOC, KENWAHNEE, ALGOMA, STURGEON BAY and GREEN BAY PORTS. Office and Docks Foot Seymour Street, Tel. Main 888.

C. D. WAUGH Export Optician 520 GRAND AVE. When you can't see well, see WAUGH

The Municipal Platform of the Social-Democratic Party of Milwaukee.

The Social-Democratic party is the American expression of the international movement of modern wage-workers for better food, better houses, sufficient sleep, more leisure, more education, and more culture.

Under present conditions the wage-worker is always dependent upon the man with means for an opportunity to work for a livelihood, and therefore is not free.

Political liberty alone has become inadequate; we must have both political and economic liberty. To secure this by the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution is the aim of the Social-Democratic party.

For the Public Weal.

In municipal affairs also the Social-Democratic party stands for every radical change that will bring the means of production and transportation into the hands of the people. It believes in self-government for the city; in a just and equitable taxation where the corporations bear their full share, in the consolidation of our city and county administrations, in the public control of our food supply in the interest of public health, and in the highest development of a reasonable public service. At the proper time it will introduce and carry out these and other measures. Social-Democrats are well aware, however, that Milwaukee does not enjoy self-government, and that as a rule no steps can be taken in that direction without an appeal to the state legislature at Madison. To secure self-government for this city and the right to acquire and manage public utilities will be one of the first efforts of our party.

Mainspring of Corruption.

The Democratic administration in the city hall, and the Republican rule in the court house have disgraced the fair name of Milwaukee. Their leaders have even gone so far as to attack the grand jury and the courts whenever an attempt has been made to unearth corruption. Those leaders consider the conviction of every political

chief and graftor a covert personal attack upon themselves.

But corruption in our municipal affairs is not a new occurrence, and we call attention to the fact that it is to the corruptive power of capitalism, playing upon the venality, the uncertainty of the future, and the business instinct of those who have made politics a business, that we owe the scandalous corruption of our government. By the average capitalist and business man the bribing of a politician is considered absolutely legitimate, if business requires it. We do not need to prove these points. They were proved before the grand juries.

Municipal Government and "Business" Principles.

A municipal government cannot have the same end in view as a private business. A municipal government ought never to be conducted from motives of personal gain. The trouble is that too many municipal governments have been so conducted—and that is just the reason why we have had and still have graft investigations in our American cities, although all of them have "business" administrations.

The "Good Men" Superstition.

Nor does any intelligent man longer believe in the panacea of electing so-called "good men" to office. Plenty of "good men" have been corrupted by the bad system which they have tried to patch up and regulate. All high-sounding chimer by capitalist parties about business principles, "good men," etc., is simply a dishonest bid for votes and is dictated by capitalist class interest. Business corrupts politics.

Social-Democrats Have the New Social Conscience.

The Social-Democratic party goes to the root of the evil. Socialism will some day entirely remove the causes, and they will only disappear to the extent that we introduce Socialism. And the Social-Democrats, having this goal in view, possess the new social conscience. Of the many Social-

democrats elected in Germany, France, England and Austria hardly one has ever fallen by the wayside. We can also proudly point to the record of the Social-Democrats elected in this city in this respect—not even our enemies dare to deny their scrupulous integrity. The mere presence of a few Social-Democrats in the common council and in the county board has proven to be a stimulus to honesty and progress.

The Social-Democratic party, while a class organization of the proletariat, is to-day also the only party of high moral ideas, because it is in accord with the trend of civilization and with the necessities of the day.

It is not claimed that by winning an isolated victory in a city like Milwaukee we can have Socialism. But such victory would be a step forward, a milestone on the way of human progress.

A Tremendous House Cleaning.

And first of all things it would mean a tremendous cleaning up of the municipal affairs of Milwaukee, such as no American city has ever seen before.

Our Demands.

In the light of the above facts, we make in this Spring campaign the following demands:

1. That the city secure the ownership and management of all public service enterprises as far

and as fast as the state laws will allow. And where such ownership and management is for the time being impossible, we demand

that no franchise be granted to any street or steam railway or telephone companies, except upon the following conditions, viz.:

a. That the entire property is to revert to the city without any compensation at the end of a specified period, or that the city shall have the right to take over at the actual value that part of the street railway, trackage and rolling stock or the equipment of the telephone company that is necessary for the operation of the same, within the city or county limits at any time when the city or county gets the power to buy, own and operate such lines and to issue the necessary bonds for that purpose.

b. That a guarantee be given that the rolling stock and the trackage, or the wiring and other equipment be kept in good condition. Furthermore, no over crowding of the cars shall be allowed.

c. That the city get a certain yearly revenue from the company for the franchise while it is in operation.

d. That the eight-hour day shall be observed by the company in the operation of all lines, and the trade unions be recognized.

e. That every franchise approved by the city council or the county board must have the endorsement of a public referendum before it shall go into effect.

f. That the city shall regulate the price of gas. The city shall abolish the contract system as far as possible in all public work. Only organized labor shall be employed by the city, and that at an eight-hour day. Whenever contract work is unavoidable, the contractors shall be compelled to employ only organized labor.

g. That the common council shall take steps necessary to make the big corporations pay their rightful share of municipal taxes, so that the money necessary to carry out the following reforms can be raised.

h. That the city shall provide work for its unemployed citizens. Besides the improvement of the streets, the city shall maintain a public coal and wood yard and public ice house; the coal, wood

and ice to be sold to the citizens at cost—to provide against a coal famine and to protect the health of the people from impure ice.

i. That the city shall employ a number of attorneys to conduct just cases for the poor. The number of aldermen and supervisors shall be reduced, but they shall receive an adequate salary, so that they may be enabled to give their full time to the work. The fee system for justices of the peace and constables shall be abolished.

j. That free medical service shall be extended. The city to provide adequate hospital service free from every taint of charity. Also a public cemetery which shall be free to those applying.

k. That the city shall erect a public bath in every ward for the benefit of the residents, and provide a system of street closets such as are found in modern European cities. Plumbing and sewerage to be done in all dwellings by the city at cost, the same to be paid for in yearly installments.

l. That the city shall condemn all slum habitations, maintain public playgrounds, open-air gymnasiums and parks wherever possible, and furnish and plant and care for trees for all the streets of the city.

m. That free school books and adequate school facilities shall be provided. Principals shall be required to devote one-half of their time to instruction. The salaries of assistant teachers to be raised first, before those of highly paid principals. The large hall in each school building shall be available to residents of the district for public meetings of every nature.

n. That the city shall build a labor temple, to be dedicated to the business and amusements of the working people. Also that the city shall arrange at least one free concert each month during the winter, and in summer concerts to be given in every city park at least once a week.

o. That the city shall declare a public holiday on all election days, which shall be compulsory and that a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

p. That the city shall declare

labor day on all election days, which shall be compulsory and that a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

q. That the city shall declare

labor day on all election days, which shall be compulsory and that a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

r. That the city shall declare

labor day on all election days, which shall be compulsory and that a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

s. That the city shall declare

labor day on all election days, which shall be compulsory and that a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

t. That the city shall declare

labor day on all election days, which shall be compulsory and that a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

u. That the city shall declare

labor day on all election days, which shall be compulsory and that a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

v. That the city shall declare

labor day on all election days, which shall be compulsory and that a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

w. That the city shall declare

labor day on all election days, which shall be compulsory and that a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

x. That the city shall declare

labor day on all election days, which shall be compulsory and that a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

y. That the city shall declare

labor day on all election days, which shall be compulsory and that a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

z. That the city shall declare

labor day on all election days, which shall be compulsory and that a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

aa. That the city shall declare

labor day on all election days, which shall be compulsory and that a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

bb. That the city shall declare

labor day on all election days, which shall be compulsory and that a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

cc. That the city shall declare

labor day on all election days, which shall be compulsory and that a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

dd. That the city shall declare

labor day on all election days, which shall be compulsory and that a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

ee. That the city shall declare

labor day on all election days, which shall be compulsory and that a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

ff. That the city shall declare

labor day on all election days, which shall be compulsory and that a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

gg. That the city shall declare

labor day on all election days, which shall be compulsory and that a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

hh. That the city shall declare

labor day on all election days, which shall be compulsory and that a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

ii. That the city shall declare

labor day on all election days, which shall be compulsory and that a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

jj. That the city shall declare

labor day on all election days, which shall be compulsory and that a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

kk. That the city shall declare

labor day on all election days, which shall be compulsory and that a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

ll. That the city shall declare

labor day on all election days, which shall be compulsory and that a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

mm. That the city shall declare

labor day on all election days, which shall be compulsory and that a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

nn. That the city shall declare

labor day on all election days, which shall be compulsory and that a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who shall ignore the order.

oo. That the city shall declare

labor day on all election days, which shall be compulsory and that a penalty shall be exacted from all employers of wage labor who

State Secretary's Financial Report for January.

Cash on hand Jan. 1	\$ 4.00
Dues received:	
1 of Corncopia	.50
1 of Clifford	4.80
12 of Milwaukee	15.30
6 of Racine	2.40
1 of Ashland	1.10
1 of Kiel	1.10
15 of Milwaukee	12.10
10 of Racine	5.40
3 of Milwaukee	6.90
1 of Milwaukee	1.00
3 (Bohemian of Racine)	2.00
14 of Milwaukee	2.70
1 of Irma	6.40
20 of Milwaukee	2.70
2 of Milwaukee	10.80
1 of Marinette	1.40
1 of Eau Clair	7.50
9 of Racine	3.60
10 of Eau Clair	1.10
7 of Racine	3.60
1 of Caloosa	6.00
2 of Sheboygan	2.20
9 of Sheboygan	2.40
8 of Milwaukee	2.30
10 of Milwaukee	3.60
1 of Manitowoc	18.60
22 of Milwaukee	4.10
1 of West Allis	4.00
2 of Town of Greenfield	

ALHAMBRA

Comminging with Mat. Sunday
HURTIG & SEAMON PRESENTThe Superb
Mission Comedy
Sensation.

Introducing

SULLIVAN,

WATSON &

WHITE LAW

and their Sixty

Merry Makers,

Singers and

Dancers.

Big Heavy

Circus

Stunningly

Gowned

Spectacular

Effects

Magnificent

Scene

Adornment

Catchy Songs

Jolly Music

Me,
Him
& I

Next Attraction—Buster Brown

PABST THEATER
FAREWELL APPEARANCE
MME. SARAH

BERNHARDT

Management—Sam S. Lee Shubert and Wm. F. Conner.
TUESDAY EVE., FEB. 20, "LA SORCIERE"
WEDNESDAY MATINEE, "CAMILLE"
WEDNESDAY EVE., FEB. 21, "LA TOSCA"
Lower Boxes, \$1.00; Upper Boxes, \$1.50; Lower Floor, \$1.00; Balcony, \$1.00; 4 rows, \$1.00; Balcony, \$1.00; Dress Circle, \$1.00; Grand Circle, \$1.00; Gallery (Admission) 50¢.
Mail orders with remittance filled now. Regular sale, Saturday, February 17.

STAR

Twice Daily

Prices

10c

20c

30c

50c

Ladies Day

Fri.

Mat. and High

Commencing Sunday Matinee

The Cherry Blossoms

Next Attraction: THE MERRY MAIDENS

FINE SHOES
Suedke
CUTS THE PRICE.

The Last of our Clearing Sale

Don't miss the best opportunity you ever had. In two weeks our spring stock will come in and we need room. The stock on hand must go, and go quick. Low prices make quick sales and good goods satisfy buyers. Here you find both—convince yourself.

All of our discontinued line of Ladies \$2.50 and \$3.00 shoes, heavy and light soles in pat. kid, vici kid and valour calf, dull leather, blucher, plain lace and button, military Cuban and French heels, Semi-Annual Clearing Sale.

\$1.9

Ladies, Misses and Childrens, low heels, made of heavy Dongola Leather, with patent leather soles—extra heavy soles—

Ladies sizes 3 to 8, S. A. C. Sale.

\$1.4

Misses sizes 12 to 2—

Semi-Annual Clearing Sale.

Childrens sizes 9 to 11—

Semi-Annual Clearing Sale.

A bunch of Ladies white can can Oxford's.

Misses and Childrens Ladies Shoes, not all sizes—good serviceable shoes, sold as high as \$2—all go at

79c

All Odds and Ends in Ladies' Left Slippers, leather soles

49c

Misses and Childrens warm felt Slippers with leather soles and tips, sizes 6 to 8, 9 to 11, and 12 to 2—all go at

39c

The comrades are cordially invited to attend.

The Big Fair.

Pressure on our columns this week by advertising makes it impossible to do justice to the big fair that is in progress as this issue reaches the reader. The two Liedertafel halls have been heavily taxed to accommodate the crowds bent on enjoying the entire show and every evening this week happy faces have greeted the eye, and the fun has been fast and furious. The Court of Reaction has been a great hit and furnished lots of fun, and the minstrel show has been simply convulsive. The displays by the various unions are of a high order and have deserved the attention that the crowds have bestowed upon them.

Today and tomorrow (Sunday) will end the big affair, and if you haven't gone or want to go still again you should make the most of the opportunity.

The Social-Democratic party represents more and greater interests in this election than any now in the field; there can be no clearer men nominated than those which it has chosen; and it offers the surest guarantee of fidelity to its pledges that has ever been offered in any campaign in Milwaukee.

The effort of Atty. Fairchild to speak from the Republican point of view resulted in some more or less graceful floundering. It was an utter failure to discuss the real issues of the campaign; and consisted mainly in a half-mysterious discussion of the connection of the district attorney's office with the graft history of the city. Coming from a leading Republican, in a time of admitted crises for that party and for the city, it was a pitiful exhibition—not of the man, for Mr. Fairchild was mainly and graceful in it all—but of the depths to which the Republican party had fallen.

In the discussion that followed, several present criticised the rigid party lines drawn by the Social-Democrats, and in reply to this in

COAL, WOOD, COKE

Herman W. Bistorius

PRESIDENT, SECRETARY, & TRESURER

SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, 25c PER COPY

SUBSCRIPTIONS, \$1.00 PER YEAR

ADVERTISING, \$1.00 PER LINE

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING, \$1.00 PER LINE

NOTICE OF MEETINGS, \$1.00 PER LINE

NOTICE OF

